related companies belonging to several sectors; primarily employment oriented sectors like textiles including garments, leather, engineering, gems and jewellery, handicrafts, food and food processing, minerals and marine products revealed loss of Jobs of around 65,500.

(c) Labour Bureau, Shimla compiles data with regard to job loss of workers in the organized sector (both in private and public sector) based on the returns submitted by the State and Central agencies.

(d) The details of the number of workers retrenched during the last three months are not available.

Companies defaulting in contribution to EPF

1823. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as reported in the Indian Express of Nov. 11, 2008, companies have been found to have defaulted in contributing to Employees Provident Fund, resulting in piling up of arrears to over Rs. 26.00 crore;

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure regular contributions to EPF companies; and

(c) the reasons and circumstances leading to accumulation of such high arrears of EPF, to the detriment of the fund and the employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The following actions were taken by the Employees' Provident Fund Organization against the defaulting establishments for recovery of Provident Fund dues:—

(i) Assessment of dues under section 7A of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous provisions Act, 1952;

(ii) Recovery action under section 8 of the Act/II and III Schedule to Income Tax Act;

(iii) Action under section 14B of the EPF and MP Act, 1952 for levy of damages for belated remittances;

(iv) Prosecution cases under section 14 of the Act;

(v) FIR under section 406/409 of the Indian Penal Code filed with the police authorities in respect of employees' share of default;

(vi) Action under section 110 of Criminal Procedure Code for filing applications before Executive Magistrate against persistent defaulters to execute bond for rendering good behaviour; and

(vii) Recovery of interest under section 7Q of the Act.

(c) As on 31.3.2008, out of the total default of Rs. 2846.58 crore, an amount of Rs. 2185.07 crore falls under not-immediately-realizable-category, which cannot be recovered

through recovery/penal actions. The arrears falling under this category could not be recovered over the years due to various reasons, such as, its recovery being:—

(i) disputed in courts;

(ii) factories having gone into liquidation;

(iii) recovery barred by the Acts of Central/State Governments; and

(iv) factories declared sick by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) or factories in respect of which a rehabilitation scheme had been sanctioned by or is under formulation/consideration of the BIFR.

Covering BPL families in unorganised sector under RSBY

1824. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to cover all the Below Poverty Line families in the unorganized sector during the Eleventh Plan under the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the quantum of allocation made for the year 2008-09 and the benefit likely to be accrued to the families in the unorganized sector with the introduction of this yojana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) and (b) It is proposed to cover 6 crore BPL families in five years staring from 2008-09. 4.8 crore BPL families are likely to be covered during the Eleventh Plan and the remaining 1.2 crore in the Twelfth Five Year Plan. State-wise coverage will depend upon the response of each State as the States have to commit financial contribution under the scheme.

(c) There is a budgetary provisions of Rs. 250 crore for the year 2008-09. The benefits under the scheme include:—

(i) A smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30,000/- would be provided to a family of five per annum on a family floater basis.

(ii) All pre-existing diseases to be covered.

(iii) Hospitalisation expenses, taking care of most of the illnesses with as least exclusions as possible.

(iv) Transportation cost of Rs. 100/- per visit with an overall limit of Rs. 1,000/- per annum.

Insurance cover for construction workers

1825. SHRI P.R. RAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state: